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error. But these faults are few. There are, however, too many typographical errors in Vol. II; I have noted no less than 23 which have escaped the proofreader's eye.

It should also be noted that the "General Index" and Index of Scriptural References at the end of the second volume add much to the usefulness of the work. The one thing to be regretted in the physical appearance of this handy little edition is that the lines are not spaced uniformly from page to page. Otherwise it is well adapted to its purpose and deserves wide circulation.

FRANK EGLESTON ROBBINS

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

The Governors of Moesia. By SELATIE EDGAR STOUT. Dissertation. Princeton University, 1911. Pp. xii+97. \$0.75.

Scholars of the last generation were all too prone to underrate the individuality of different parts of the Roman world. Now we are coming to realize the need of minute investigations of each province in order to understand the empire as a whole. The historian and the epigraphist are as helpless without an up-to-date prosopographia and accurate chronological tables as the student of literature without a lexicon. Dr. Stout, therefore, is doing useful work when he discusses the evidence for identifying and dating the governors of Moesia. He was particularly fortunate in his choice of province and topic, since a large proportion of the material relating to the Danubian country has been discovered in recent years and is still practically unworked. Thus the original form of the third volume of the *Corpus inscriptionum Latinarum* (1873) contained only 41 pages devoted to Moesia; the supplements appearing up to 1902 add no fewer than 116 pages. The coins of the region also were made more accessible by Pick's publication in 1899. But though the army of the province has been studied within the last decade by Beuchel, Filow, and Van der Weerd, no thoroughgoing attempt has been made to discuss the civil officials since the very unsatisfactory treatment by Liebenam in 1888.

The reviewer has nothing but praise for the accuracy and skill with which Dr. Stout has performed his laborious task. The citations from the sources are exhaustive, the reasoning sane and independent, the external form beyond reproach. The reader's convenience is consulted by a brief conspectus of the 106 certain governors (pp. 82-85), an *index nominum et rerum*, and an *index verborum* citing 339 inscriptions and 162 passages of 34 authors. One's chief regret is that the historical introduction (pp. ix-xi) is so condensed. For example, Dr. Stout believes that after its conquest by Crassus in 29-28 B.C. Moesia was controlled for a time by native princes but was probably organized as a province several years before 6 A.D.; we should have liked a more detailed presentation of these points, with the evidence for and

against von Premerstein's theory that the provincial organization dates only from 15 A.D. (cf. § 2 and n. 18).

There is a short appendix on certain titles of Septimius Severus, proving that Parth. Max., Imp. XI and XII, and Cos. II fall in 198 A.D. One or two new arguments (§ 4) are added to Gsell's proof that the province was divided by Domitian, probably in 86 or 87 A.D. Until Diocletian the governors were regularly *legati Augusti pro praetore* of consular rank. Between 15 and 44 A.D., however, the consular legate resided in Macedonia and had general oversight of Macedonia and Achaia as well as Moesia, while the legions stationed in Moesia were commanded by a praetorian *legatus*. Dr. Stout infers (§ 9) that the civil and judicial functions in Moesia belonged to the non-resident consular. Yet the grouping of provinces into larger administrative units was generally, if not always, a war measure (so in Moesia itself in the third century; cf. § 5). Is it not more natural, then, to consider the resident, even though only a praetorian, as the real governor, exercising both civil and military power? The extraordinary military ruler of the district (the later *dux* or *praepositus*) would of course outrank any provincial or legionary *legatus* in matters affecting the general conduct of a campaign. There is great need of a thorough treatment of such anomalous and temporary officials in the whole Roman world. Thus I do not believe that the defense of Noricum and Raetia by Pertinax shows him to have been governor of those provinces. (Cf. n. 71 and *University of Chicago Studies in Class. Phil.*, IV, 197, n. 1). On *Iudaea consularis* in *CIL* III, 12117 (n. 89) see *University of Chicago Studies in Class. Phil.*, IV, 200, n. 11; *Class. Phil.*, V, 117.

It is to be hoped that Dr. Stout will continue his work on Moesia.

MARY BRADFORD PEAKS

VASSAR COLLEGE

Menschenart und Heldentum in Homers Ilias. VON DR. HEINRICH SPIESS. Paderborn: Schöningh, 1913. Pp. vi+314. M. 4.50.

Doctor Spiess set for himself the task of presenting a series of descriptions or pictures of life and character as represented in the *Iliad*. The pictures are of the men themselves, not of their material or economic conditions. As an introduction there are three chapters dealing with the joys and activities of life, with the ties of society, friendship, and the family, and with religion, piety, and morals. After this general introduction there follow detailed and separate portraits of each of the leading actors of the poem. The book makes no pretense of handling the literature or any of the problems of composition. The Homeric question is ignored, and each character of the poem is presented exactly as he appears in the poem itself. Every part of the *Iliad* is treated as original, and nothing is omitted. The unity of character and personality thus shown is a striking and effective answer to the statement made by Wilamowitz: "It is folly to speak of Achilles or Odysseus, as if either of them had a character."